

The Ljongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

NEW SERIES No. 5827

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1908.

三月

第二十二年七月

40 PER ANNUM.
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.

Banks.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... " 15,120,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies

TOKIO, CHEFOO,
KOBÉ, TIENSIN,
OSAKA, PEKIN,
NAGASAKI, NEWchwang,
LONDON, DALNY,
LYONS, PORT ARTHUR,
NEW YORK, ANTUNG,
SAN FRANCISCO, LIOYANG,
HONOLULU, MUKDEN,
BOMBAY, TIE-LING,
SHANGHAI, CHANG-CHUN,
HANKOW.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED,
On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposit:

For 12 months..... 4% p.a.
" 6 " 3% " "
" 3 " 2% "

TAKEO TAKAMIOHI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd March, 1908. [23]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... GOLD \$1,250,000
ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222
RESERVE FUND..... GOLD \$1,250,000
—ABOUT MEX \$7,222,222

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

LONDON OFFICE:
THREADNEEDLE HOUSE, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF
ENGLAND, LIMITED.

THE CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LTD

BRANCHES AND AGENTS ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every Description of Banking and Exchange Business,
receives Money in Current Account at the
rate of 2% per annum on daily balances and accept Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 12 months 4% per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 " " "

3 " 3 " " "

No. 9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1908. [25]

**NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL
MAATSCHAPPIJ.**
(Netherlands Trading Society.)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL 45,000,000 (5,375,000),
RESERVE FUND FL 5,752,84,84
(about 479,407).

Head Office—AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai,
Rangoon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Oberibod,
Tegal, Pecalongan, Pasuruan, Tjilatap,
Padang, Medan (Del), Palembang, Kota
Raja (Acheen), Bandjermasin.

Correspondents at Macassar, Bombay, Colombo,
Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok,
Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy,
Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney,
New York, San Francisco, &c.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.

THE Bank buys and sells and receives for
collection Bills of Exchange, issues
letters of credit on its Branches and corresponds
in the East, on the Continent, in
Great Britain, America, and Australia, and
transacts banking business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts 2% per annum on daily
balances.

Fixed Deposits 12 months 4½% per annum.

Do. 6 do. 4% do.

Do. 3 do. 3½% do.

J. L. VAN HOUTEN,
Manager.

Hongkong, 16th July 1908. [26]

Hotels.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

FIRST CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Nights.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1907.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, HONGKONG.

A FIRST-CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL
SITUATED IN THE MAIN STREET NEAR THE BANKS AND PRINCIPAL OFFICES.

STRICTLY EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

Wines and Spirits of the very Best Quality.

Bath to Every Room.

Hot and Cold Water Throughout.

Hotel Launch Meets all Steamers.

Special Terms for Tourists and Parties or Families.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO—

THE MANAGER & AGENT.

Ships.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	{ DELTA..... Capt. B. W. H. Snow	About 23rd July.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON, &c., via usual Ports	{ DEVANHA..... Capt. T. H. Hig, R.M.R.	5th July.	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID	{ SARDINIA..... Capt. C. C. Talbot, R.M.R.	About 29th July.	Freight and Passage.
and MARSEILLES			
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	{ NYANZA..... Capt. H. B. Bradshaw, R.M.R.	About 1st August.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to

F. J. ABBOTT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1908. [24]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

LARGE SELECTION

OF

BATH ROBES

FOR

LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

A MOST USEFUL WRAP

FOR

BATHING PARTIES.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's BATHING COSTUMES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. [28]

V.O.S.

AND

EXTRA SPECIAL FINEST LIQUEUR

ARE THE BEST WHISKIES OBTAINABLE.

Telephone

No. 75.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

15, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [29]

THE SAVOY, 13, Queen's Road Central.

FIRST CLASS GOODS:

New Regal Shoes and Monarch

Shirts.

Outfitters.

W. B. Corsets.

Ladies' Shoes.

Embroidered Linen and Swatow

Drawn Work, &c.

Hongkong, 2nd July, 1908. [633]

MUSIC LESSON.

LESSONS in Violin, Mandoline and Guitar
at pupil's residence.

Evening engagements for Dances and
Concerts.—Apply to

K. J. LOPEZ,
O/o Hongkong Telegraph Office,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1908. [634]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

8.00 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS

6.15 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. to 11.15 p.m.

every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

3.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.

6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	About FRIDAY, Capt. D. Lenk
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ LUDWIG"	WEDNESDAY, Capt. F. v. Bendor
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD"	Wednesday, Capt. H. Kerchner
MANILA, NEW GUINEA, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MEL- BOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	THURSDAY, Capt. D. Lenk
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORONI"	Beginning of August, Capt. F. Semblin

For further particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1908.

[18]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VARA	Seller	3rd Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	TOURANE	Lancelin	4th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AUSTRALIA	Verron	17th Aug., P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS	ARMAND BEHIC	Guionet	18th Aug., 1 P.M.
Transhipment on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.			
Through Ticket to London via Paris from £71.10 up to £71.10, 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.			
Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.			

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN,
ACTING AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1908.

[14]

CHARGEURS REUNIS.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP CO.—HEAD OFFICE: PARIS.

ALL ROUND THE WORLD LINE.

Outward: ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, LA PALICE, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NAPLES, COLOMBO, VIA SUEZ, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, CHIN-WANTAO (Peking, Tientsin), KOBE, YOKOHAMA.

GENOA to HONGKONG in 30 DAYS.

NAPLES " 29 "

Unique opportunity to make a tour in North-China and Japan with the Greatest Speed, Safety and Comfort.

Transpacific: VICTORIA (B.C.), VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

FREIGHT TO OVERLAND PASSENGERS TO OVERLAND AND EUROPE via VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA—VANCOUVER, 13 DAYS.

LONDON and PARIS, 20.

Homeward: MEXICO, RIVER PLATE, BRAZIL, LA PALICE, LIVERPOOL, VIA MAGELLAN STRAITS.

Proposed Sailings:

AMIRAL EKELMANS, 25th July. CEYLON, 26th Nov.

OUESSANT, 27th Aug. CORSE, 11th Jan.

MALTE, 12th Oct.

No passengers. Intermediate class and rates of passage.

New Twin Screw 16,000 T. displace, 1st class accommodation, splendidly equipped with single berth cabins. All round the world ticket by these boats.

For further particulars, apply to

P. NALIN, FRENCH MAIL OFFICE.

Hongkong, 4th June, 1908.

[460]

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamer "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI" sail from HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 4 DAYS. These steamers have excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are lighted throughout by Electricity. THE CLIMATE ON THE WEST RIVER DURING THE WINTER MONTHS IS VERY FINE AND EXHILIRATING.

For further information apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE,

AGENT,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1908.

[14]

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A, B, C, 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1908.

IN HEAVY BLAKE AND THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The letter to the London Times on this subject, by our late Governor should serve to enlighten the British public, and particularly the "Exeter Hall" section, as to the true state of affairs with regard to the "danger" of opium-eating and smoking in Ceylon, and as to the difficulties of suppressing the opium habit in Hongkong. Sir Henry Blake, from his official connection with both Colonies, can speak with authority, and his views have doubtless arrested the attention and commanded the respect they deserve. Hongkong, as Sir Henry points out, is at present suffering from acute commercial depression, and he apprehends that the proposed suppression of the opium traffic will result in a loss of revenue which cannot but cripple the Colony. He foresees also an evasion of the law by opium smokers, who, once the public "divans" or smoking saloons are abolished, will resort to private dens, of which there are many thousands in the Chinese quarters of the City. At present these private resorts are kept in check, more or less, by the employment of a large paid "preventive body," and Sir Henry points out that if the Government rent of Hongkong suppresses the public traffic in the drug, it will have to resort to a similar system of "prevention," and the cost of this preventive service will be a considerable addition to the public expenditure, while the loss from the suppression of the traffic he estimates at from one-third to one-fourth of the revenue. How this loss is going to be made good is a serious problem for the Government of Hongkong, and one with which we are not immediately concerned.

With regard to Ceylon, Sir Henry effectually destroys the exaggerated picture drawn by local faddists of the extent to which the opium habit has grown here. "Opium smoking is practically unknown" (in Ceylon) says Sir Henry. Opium-eating is common, the drug being used as a prophylactic against malaria. "but, save in a circumscribed district, there were no injurious effects apparent from the use of opium. The hospital returns showed that in the sixty-four hospitals of the Island, there were, within this past three years, but two or three cases treated of complaints due to the use of opium." Calling as these statements do, from an ex-Governor of the Colony, they should serve to put the anti-opium agitation before the British public in its true light. We have always maintained that the case made out against Ceylon as an opium-using country was grossly exaggerated by faddists and alarmists and Sir Henry Blake's letter amply confirms the view we have always had. Moreover, it would seem to be the general view among those who are not violently "anti-opium" that the use of the drug is by no means so injurious in Asiatic countries as the use of alcohol. The former is used—that latter is positively abused, and produces far more deleterious effects. Sir Henry Blake, it will be noted, shares this view. He has, of course, seen for himself the mischief wrought among native races by alcohol. This is what he says in concluding his very lucid letter:—"Should the effect on the instructions issued to the Crown Colonies be to change the stimulant from opium to alcohol, the result will be disastrous." Sir Henry Blake's letter throws such a flood of light on this question and puts this whole matter so clearly, that we are inclined to regard it as one of the most valuable contributions to the voluminous literature on the much vexed question. That the Government have baulked over this matter is clear to everybody, in the East; perhaps, the Government have themselves realised this fact. If they have not Sir Henry Blake's letter should convince them of it.—*Ceylon Independent*.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours. Goods not cleared by the 2nd inst. at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever. Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns. F. J. ABOTT, Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"SCHARNHORST," having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd of July, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd of July, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 3rd of July, 19, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"SYRIA."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS. Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd inst. at 4 P.M. will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABOTT,

Acting Superintendent

Hongkong, 16th July, 1908.

S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Dordogne" and "Douro," and from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Ville de Celle," in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 27th July, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 7th July, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 27th July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. NALIN,

Acting Agent

Hongkong, 22th July, 1908.

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "ERROLL."

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 27th August, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th instant at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agent.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1908.

Intimation.

**Wm.
Powell,
Ld.,
Gentlemen's
Department,
28, Queen's Road**

**Direct
Importers
GENTLEMEN'S
PANAMA
HATS.**

**Smart
and
Exclusive
NECKWEAR.**

Specialists

**Gentlemen's
Hosiery.**

**Cool
and
Durable
SINGLETS
AND
SHIRTS.**

**Lates
Patterns
in
SOCKS.**

**W.M. POWELL,
LTD.,
General Drapers,
Furnishers,
Des Voeux Road,
and
28, Queen's Road,
HONGKONG.**

For Sale.

ALFRED HERBERT RENNIE, Deceased

SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

**THE TRUSTEE in BANKRUPTCY of
the Estate of the above Deceased invites
offers for the purchase by private treaty of the
undertaxed property, viz.—**

**ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL of
GROUND situated at Victoria in the Colony
of Hongkong containing an area of 129,560
square feet and known and registered in the
Land Office, as Island Lot No. 1,613 held
under a Crown Lease for the unexpired re-
sidence of a term of 75 years from the 9th day
of April, 1913, at the annual Crown rent of
\$522. Together also with all that substantially
built residence standing on the said Piece or
Parcel of Ground or on some part thereof
known as "The Flat."**

**The residence is exceptionally well situated
on an elevation close to the junction of the
Magazine Gap and Bowen Roads and close to the
Bowen Road Tram Station.**

**The House is a fine two-storeyed building
containing every modern convenience.**

**The Building contains large Basement and
well arranged Laundry.**

**On Ground floor—Drawing Room, Billiard
Room (full size) and Dining Room, Kitchen
and other usual offices.**

**The First Floor—Two large Bed Rooms with
Bath Rooms adjoining; Boudoir and Dressing
Room.**

**The Out-buildings include Stabling and a
Fine Swimming Bath.**

**The Offices and Coolie Quarters are con-
veniently situated and exceptionally well built.**

**The Grounds and Garden, which are well
laid out, include a Grass Tennis Court and are
large enough to allow for a considerable ex-
tension of the present buildings.**

Offers to be sent to—

MESSRS. JOHNSON, STOKES AND MASTER,

8 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

Solicitor for the Trustee in Bankruptcy of the

**Estate of the late A. H. RENNIE,
Deceased.**

Hongkong, 10th June, 1908.

Public Companies.

**HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE EIGHTY-FOURTH ORDINARY
SHARE-HOLDERS' MEETING of the Company,
will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel
Mansion, on TUESDAY, the 19th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiv-
ing a Report of the Directors, together with a
Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend,
confirming the appointment of Directors; and
electing 120 Auditors.**

**The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 26th July to 1st
August, both days inclusive.**

**By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1908.**

**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**A INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$3.50 per
Share for the six months ending 30th
June, 1908, will be payable on the 20th inst.,
on which date Dividend Warrants may be
obtained on application at the Company's
Office.**

**The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the
2nd instant, to WEDNESDAY, the 29th
instant, (both days, inclusive), during which
period no transfer of shares can be registered.**

**By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1908.**

**THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

**A INTERIM DIVIDEND of Dollars
Two per Share for the Six Months
ending 30th June, 1908, will be payable on the
20th instant, on which date Dividend
Warrants may be obtained on application at
the Company's Office.**

**The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the
2nd instant, to WEDNESDAY, the 29th
instant, (both days, inclusive), during which
period no transfer of shares can be registered.**

**By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Invest-
ment and Agency Company, Ltd.
General Agents for The West Point
Building Company, Ltd.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1908.**

[583]

**PABST BREWING COMPANY
MILWAUKEE.**

**FRESH SUPPLIES
ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK**

**BY
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents for
HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1908.**

COLD STORAGE.

**THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY,
LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of
COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.
Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver
perishable goods.**

**WM. PARLAEN
Manager.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1908.**

[581]

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Hongkong, 18th June, 1908.

[582]

746 KAIPING COAL MINES.

**A COMPARATIVE VIEW UNDER PAST AND
PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.**

**In previous articles, under the heading of
"Chinese Engineering and Mining Company,
Limited," we narrated briefly the history of the
old Kaiping Company up to the time of its
disposal to the Chinese Engineering and Min-
ing Company, Limited, in 1900; the particulars
of the transaction in connection with the
transfer of this undertaking and generally our
views upon the subject.**

**We further made a statement to the effect
that if the old Company had been retained in
Chinese hands by raising a loan in 1900 to pay
for extension and development it would, at the
present time, have been yielding dividends of
40 to 50 per cent.**

**We now desire, in the first place, by the
application of some facts and figures, to sub-
stantiate this statement.**

**In the second place, to leave it to the verdict
of the public, after reading our statements
and comments, (and of course for the moment
all questions in dispute), as to whether
in its particular instance any real benefit has
accrued to China through the introduction of
foreign capital and control; and, in the third
place, to ask what effect this change during
the last seven years has had on the progress of
the Coal Mining Industry of North China?**

**As we mentioned in a previous article, the
mines were worked by the Chinese most suc-
cessfully for eighteen years, yielding good
annual dividends as well as paying out of re-
venue for improvement and development.**

Great credit is due to

THE MANAGEMENT

**during that period for the sound policy which
was adhered to throughout. On the modest
capital of about £400,000, largely added to
ultimately in the shape of "Reserve" through
saving up of a large part of their revenue instead
of distributing in dividends, they stood**

**possessed in 1900 of the Tongshan mines, the
north-west shaft and Linsi mines fully equip-
ped, six steamers, Chiwaungtao harbour
(commenced) and much valuable property in
Tientsin and elsewhere.**

What then was

**THE VALUE OF THIS CONCERN IN 1900,
which the Chinese parted with for an invest-
ment of £375,000 in the new undertaking and
nothing in cash, and carrying with it the right
of working one of the richest coalfields and the
most valuable monopoly in China?**

**The new company assessed its value at one
million pounds sterling.**

**It is interesting to note here while on the
subject of the valuation that Messrs. Bewick
Moreing and Company had reported prior to the
acquisition of the concession that the quantity
of coal available on an area of 10 li square
from Tongshan was 325,000,000 tons. Under
the old administration, at least, a net profit of
£3 (say 4/-) per ton was realized. Upon the
report of these mining experts who were acting
for the purchasing Company, the estimated
revenue to accrue from this, coal area alone
alone during its life would therefore be
£65,000,000.**

**Taking this important point into considera-
tion, which, by the way, was disregarded in
acquiring the concession, would the old Com-
pany have received anything like an adequate
sum in parting with their property and rights
if they had asked for £1,000,000?**

**Now assuming that the concern had remained
in Chinese hands in 1903 with the old
Capital and the raising of a loan of £400,000
which would have been sufficient for all pur-
poses, what**

RATE OF DIVIDENDS.

**might have been paid at the present time?
The net profit in China of the Chinese
Engineering and Mining Company, Limited,
for the year ending February 23rd, 1907, as
shown by their last annual report, was £241,215
and it is not necessary for us to put any com-
plex arithmetical problem before readers when
we ask them what rate of dividend it could have**

distributed on a Capital of £400,000.

**It will thus be seen that, after allowing
£8,000 a year (say 2 per cent on loan) and on
the assumption that the output had rates, min-
ing costs, expenses of management and all
other conditions are the same that the Com-
pany, under the old regime, would have paid,
in the year ending February 1907 a dividend
of 116 per cent could have been declared;
this is, of course, without setting aside any sum
for further development, exhaustion of
minerals, &c. and if £1,000,000 had been allo-
cated for this purpose there would still have been a
sufficient sum left to pay a 50 per cent dividend.**

**Now this will be undoubtedly contested by
many that such a favourable result, as above,
is mere supposition and is only a very vague
estimate of what might have been; that, under
Chinese management, the output sales would
not have been as good; the mining costs and
expenses of management might have been
heavier. We will not, however, admit this for
one moment. We consider that the adminis-
tration of the affairs in Chinese hands might,
if anything, have shown still better results.**

THE NEW COMPANY

**have certainly worked the mines exhaustively
and obtained very large annual outputs. But,
on the other hand, at what an enormous cost!**

**We have only to examine the latest statistics of
the world's coal production and we find that
the average cost per ton of coal in China
where labour is the cheapest in the world does
not compare favourably with the United States
and is very little less than the average cost per
ton of the whole of the British Empire.**

Furthermore, under

CHINESE MANAGEMENT,

**we are convinced that H.E. Chang and his
colleagues would have pursued the same policy
as before 1900. They followed that excellent
method of calling their coal according to their
"cost" in those years when they found it was
necessary to do so, and what might have been
their policies at the present day. They**

**would have been paying handsome divi-
dends to their shareholders every year—
far above anything the present Company have
ever will pay—and could have accumu-
lated a Reserve of something like a million
pounds (£1,000,000) for the further develop-
ment of the Kaiping valley! And, what
is still more important—all the money that has
been remitted to Europe by the new Company
since its inception to pay expenses of their
head office, interest and redemption of loans
and dividends to shareholders, &c. which we
estimate roughly at £1,500,000, would have
remained in this country and would have been
of the greatest possible value in the develop-
ment of those rich coalfields which are, as
well as all the other mines in China, in such a
terribly backward state.**

**When we, therefore, put the question;
What has been**

**THE EFFECT OF THE CHANGE
(i.e., to the present management) during the
last seven years upon the development of the
coal mining industry in North China?**

**The answer is obvious. The industry has
been at a standstill, while under the old regime
very considerable progress would have been
made.**

**We say that the industry has been at a
standstill because the Kaiping mines were fully
equipped when taken over by the limited com-
pany in 1900 and except for underground
development which follows in the ordinary
course of coal production and is a part of the
cost, and the electrical pumping installation,
no new shafts have been sunk or work of
exploitation carried on since.**

**By the foregoing we have shown that it
would have been greatly to the advantage of
China to have retained these mines in her own
hands and that coal mining enterprise in North
China has suffered materially by their being
placed under the present management.**

Furthermore, we have shown that

THE PRE

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1908.

after the event that there had been a flood on the West River. Meanwhile, if our contemporary is to be trusted, the public of Hongkong, or that section of it which is content to browse on the memories of a dead past, slept peacefully in their beds, little knowing that hundreds of thousands of their fellows were perishing hardly a hundred miles away. At least such is our contemporary's assumption, for how otherwise are we to interpret the statement that until the public had read (and we are prepared to lay too to that the public wasn't so foolish as to waste its time in reading) the report of this gallant and particularly precious Committee of Investigation "they hardly appreciated the real magnitude of the disaster." Curious, is it not, how the readers of the *Hongkong Telegraph* knew the whole of the main facts regarding the ravages of the flood so long ago as the 2nd of June? Curious, also, that our readers never minimised the severity of the calamity which had befallen the unfortunate victims. Supposing the "public" had awaited the result of the report by this alleged Committee of Investigation where would the sufferers have been by this time? Those who had not died from exposure would be riental imitators of the fasting Succi—if they had managed to live. Instead of waiting until the 20th of July to learn with our contemporary whether it was actually true or not that a flood had occurred, the Chinese relying, as well they might, on the accuracy of our information met together on the 23rd of June, collected a large sum of money on the spot, and sent off an enormous quantity of provisions as a first instalment of relief from Hongkong. They didn't sit down by the fireside and murmur to themselves—"It can't be true because the missionaries don't know about it!" The missionaries are only human and if they have adopted a life of peaceful adventure that does not imply that they are to bury themselves in the wilds along with the cannibals who are supposed to infest the shores of the West River. So, as the missionaries were enjoying themselves elsewhere our unfortunate contemporary lulled itself to sleep for a month in the confident belief that these yarns about floods and freshets and so forth were all sheer moonshine. Poor Rip Van Winkle the Second awoke to realities on the 20th of July, exactly two days ago, and its digestion is still awry, for now it is beginning to understand why a certain bazaar was held in Hongkong, why thousands and thousands of dollars were poured into what was called a Relief Fund, why coolies were to be seen wandering about with their precariously earned cash desirous of adding their mite to the relief of their compatriots. But our contemporary is as courageous as it is honest, and its confession that it "hardly appreciated the real magnitude of the disaster" will be accepted as full atonement for its laggard news and we will let bygones be bygones. After such a handsome explanation of its apparent apathy, showing the evil effects of somnolency (which might happen to anybody similarly situated), our contemporary is not likely to declare some time in the future that it knew all about the flood a month before it occurred. But now let us have a glance at some of the things which this Royal Commission, or rather Committee of Investigation, noted on its travels. It started for the scene of desolation exactly 28 days after the flood began, with a full stock of victuals for the comfort of the intrepid explorers. It pried here and it pried there, felt the ribs of youngsters to see whether it was quite the fact that their daily quantum of rice had been reduced, and it poked the empty bags which people were carrying. All of which was most important and will serve as a series of thrilling tales for old women when the noble-hearted missionaries return to the land of the free which is Ameriké. Whether they fed the hungry or merely calmed them with embroidered language we have no means of knowing—the shepherd has to be fed as well as the sheep. At all events they made up a list of estimates. Could anybody off-hand and without referring to other sources, guess how many people were drowned by this flood which rose 40 feet in a single night, overwhelmed Wuchow, swept cemeteries clean, submerged Samshui, covered bamboo plantations to the depth of 20 feet, and laid waste an area not under 200 miles in extent, the river in parts assuming the appearance of a great ocean where no land was visible? Can anybody make a rough guess at the actual number drowned, after all the sampans and junks had been swept to perdition and the rivers had been cleared of all semblance of small craft? If the answer is in the negative then let us quote the Committee of Investigation. The number of people drowned all told was 23—not 13 or 33 but exactly two-thirds! That settles that vexed point; so now our minds are at rest. The only pity is that we are not told how many of that number were men, how many women and how many children—facts which a really careful Committee of Investigation would have elicited, but then perhaps this Committee was busy with studies of greater import. As to the other facts gathered by the Committee of Investigation they are there for those who wish to pass a quiet and enjoyable half-hour, but as some of the statements are as steep as Lion's Head Hill and as deep as the flood at Wuchow we merely bow respectfully and pass on. One suggestion there is which is rather humorous in its way and that is, the distribution of the Relief Fund should be entrusted to the missions. Of course neither the missions nor the missionaries would take a particle of credit for handing the money provided, by rich and poor alike in Hongkong. We only refer to this point in order that the proper authorities may give it the consideration it deserves.

THE SANITARY BOARD AT WORK.

There are some individuals in Hongkong, who might be inclined to say after reading an account of the proceedings at the Sanitary Board yesterday that that impressive body was on the road to degeneration simply because it dealt mirthfully with the domestic cat. We prefer to believe that the Board, having recovered from the fever known as the Public Health and Buildings Amendment Ordinance, 1908, was merely on the outlook for some "source of innocent inconvenience," acting on the principle that "a little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men." The cat, as everybody knows, is a much maligned animal, being accreted with tastes and habits which would be scorned by a Cockney connoisseur. It is pleasing, therefore, to note that the Colonial Secretary has a good word to say for the humble quadruped which haunts the kitchen day and夜 and revels on the roof by night. He has discovered that the cat is a plague-preventer and is about the equal of half a dozen sanitary inspectors, for when the sanitary officials failed to catch the plague-infected rats which infested his residence a fine specimen of the genus *felis domesticus* was turned loose and cleaned out the house with a thoroughness and expedition that left nothing to be desired. Now, the average cat in Hongkong seldom enjoys the quiet contemplative life, because Dr. Hunter, the bacteriologist, discovered that among other animals cats were in the habit of contracting as I transmitting plague. The Colonial Secretary is in variance with the bacteriologist on this point and says so with that straightforwardness which distinguishes the utterances of his countrymen. It is unfortunate that Dr. Hunter is absent on furlough so that he may not learn that his view as characterised by the Colonial Secretary, is an absolute or almost absolute fallacy; for it is hardly likely that if he had been in Hongkong he would have refused to take up the gauntlet, and there is no knowing what sport might have been provided the community. But, as we have said, Dr. Hunter is absent and the Colonial Secretary has the floor, and that is why the cat is being so sedulously whitewashed. The idea is, of course, to utilise the cat as a rat-exterminator, and householders are to be encouraged to give their allegiance once again to this deity of health and home. His Excellency the Governor sighs and admits his belief in the rat-catching propensities of the cat but laments that its glorification will mean the disappearance of our singing birds. Well, what of it? The cat can sing as well as any rook, and there are those who actually sit up nights to listen to the serenades rendered by feline philharmonic societies, occasionally rewarding their efforts with ticknacks of varying value varying in weight from four ounces avoirdupois to half a ton. While soloists of merit are respected with a respect and presented with compliments of a character unexampled by Tetratini or Melba. So we do—lose our—singing—birds—we have our cat, which is another illustration of what philosophers call the law of compensation. Mr. Shelton Hooper was thoroughly convinced as to the utility of cats, and we can fancy him on reaching home demanding sternly for the production of his favourite "foot-warmer" only to learn that it has been stolen by the Chinese. That would be sufficient to destroy the healthiest man's appetite for who that thinks "the idea of keeping cats excellent" could calmly pursue his way through an elaborate menu when "Old Tom" was perhaps mewing his heart out in some noisome cellar? The idea is enough to spoil one's reflections on the merits of a two-column speech delivered amid the open-mouthed admiration of one's fellow members at the Sanitary Board. The unfeeling Registrar-General with a woful lack of humour sought to clarify the air by observing that from the Sanitary Board point of view it won't matter if they are stolen. They will be catching rats all the same—most reprehensible remark which no tender-hearted man of feeling would have made. To think that a delicately-sutured cat reared at the Peak and accustomed to tooth some morsels in the shape of specially prepared rats should have to descend in the social scale so far that it must forgo its life and live on common or cellar rats as this, and sell for gorms as a church vestry is enough to shock a saint. It is impossible to say whether Mr. Humphreys was grimly humorous or humorously grim when he expressed his views on this subject—for if there is one thing the members of the Sanitary Board know about it is that.

car, and nearly every member are apt to make a bull's-eye when the question arises. Mr. Humphreys' proposal was that there should be a cat show. In that case we beg to protest against any cat show being held at any place nearer than Aberdeen. But Mr. Humphreys cannot be serious, for there are many cat shows in Hongkong, & it is male and female, and they are not by any means exhilarating, and to offer prizes to the cats that have most kittens is a Rooseveltian idea, which should not be entertained. He also hinted that the plague inspectors should be abolished in favour of cats, but we would suggest that the force should, on the contrary, be increased, in order to look after those carnivorous mammals. Mr. Lau Chu Pak also has a proposal for the cat tribe and is only disturbed about their fate owing to the attitude of unsympathetic Europeans. Now, why should the Board stick at cats? Why, it domesticates a few tigers, panthers and jackals, who would be only too glad to do what they could in wiping out undesirable features in the community? Thus, if the introduction of cats means the extinction of the Sanitary Department inspectors, the playful attentions of the larger animals would lead to a decided reduction in the size of the police force which many worthy people who have a grudge against the law, say is far too big already. The subject as a whole is fraught with the deepest interest and the most far-reaching consequences to the people of Hongkong and we trust that the committee appointed to consider the question will abandon the spirit of levity and treat it with that solemnity and thoughtfulness which it so fully deserves.

THE WEST POINT TRAGEDY.

SUPREME COURT ORDER.

Before the case against the two men charged with wilful forgery was called on at the Supreme Court, this morning, the Attorney-General (Mr. W. Reed Davies, C. S.) notified the Chief Justice that he had an application to make in reference to the acquittal of the two men, who were found not guilty by the jury yesterday of manslaughter. One of the defendants, he stated, was found in possession of the documents—mortgage deeds—which belonged to the deceased. What he wanted was that these documents be handed over to deceased's brother, who had made an application for them.

The Chief Justice held that there was prima facie evidence, and maintained that the property of the deceased should be turned over to his relatives.

The Attorney-General—Will your Lordship make the order?

The Chief Justice—Yes.
Order made accordingly.

WEST RIVER FLOODS.

CHINESE OFFICIAL REPORT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 21st July.

The weiyuanhs who were ordered to investigate and report on the condition of the flooded districts have now forwarded complete reports to the Viceroy giving the number of sufferers in each of the districts as follows: Namhoi 22,600, Samshui 154,700, Taing Yuen 14,400, Tungkuo 1,633, Shuntak number insignificant; Ko, Yiu 25,400, Ko Ming 6,100; Sz Wu 23,000; Hok Shau 7,800.

APPROPRIATION OF RELIEF FUNDS.

The Tls. 100,000 granted by the Imperial Government for the relief will be apportioned by order of the Viceroy among the following districts in proportion to the number of sufferers stated above: Namhoi 3,500 taels; Samshui 23,300 taels; Taing Yuen 22,000 taels; Tungkuo 500 taels; Shuntak 300 taels; Ko Yiu 4,000 taels; Ko Ming 1,200 taels; Sz Wu 3,800 taels; Hok Shau 1,400 taels; total 60,600 taels. The balance Tls. 40,000 will be distributed among all other flood-affected districts on completion of investigations.

THE FORTHCOMING BAZAAR.

The Central Relief Committee has despatched telegrams to various centres requesting that large assortments of articles be forwarded to Canton in person and to collaborate with the Central Committee at Canton in order to proceed to the flooded districts, with their own surveyors and engineers, so as to plan the remedial measures against future calamities like that which has temporarily crippled the mainstay of the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. The local committees are under a moral obligation to distribute the magnificent funds they have raised from the liberal citizens of Hongkong by so-called Christian proselytising influences. I am one of those who emphatically denounce the unwarrantable and unjustifiable intrusion into the Chinese heart and home by the preachers of the tenets of Christianity. I say "preachers" advisedly; for in the whole band of mission workers the docrines of Christianity, as I understand the term, are observed in the letter and flagrantly violated in the spirit.

Any act calculated to ingratiate the missionaries with the Chinese as it is now sought in their interest by the extremely acute suggestion put forward by representatives of that body should be unhesitatingly exposed.

It is with pleasure that I observe that members of the Hongkong Committee of the Flood Relief Fund have resolved to proceed to Canton in person and to collaborate with the Central Committee at Canton in order to proceed to the flooded districts, with their own surveyors and engineers, so as to plan the remedial measures against future calamities like that which has temporarily crippled the mainstay of the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi. The local committees are under a moral obligation to distribute the magnificent funds they have raised from the liberal citizens of Hongkong by their own hands. Those who have contributed to the bazaar have done so to relieve distress, amongst the Chinese, and not indirectly to aid the missionary propaganda with which the majority of people are entirely out of sympathy. As one who has contributed his little quota towards that fund, I wish the Committee would be forewarned against the hindrance over of any portion of the money they have raised to any section of the missionary organisation for distribution. If they do that they would fail in their public trust and should be unworthy of the confidence a generous community has reposed in them. Let the famishing peasantry of Kwangtung know that the heart of Hongkong teaches them in their hour of trial and tribulation. Hongkong makes its money out of the millions of the inhabitants of the provinces at whose door it stands as its commercial sentinel. If the people are sufficiently practical to recognise—if only out of expediency and not out of generosity of their hearts—that in the rehabilitation of its most favoured parts, they can be prospered in the Colony, and not indirectly to aid the missionary propaganda with which the majority of people are entirely out of sympathy. As one who has contributed his little quota towards that fund, I wish the Committee would be forewarned against the hindrance over of any portion of the money they have raised to any section of the missionary organisation for distribution. If they do that they would fail in their public trust and should be unworthy of the confidence a generous community has reposed in them.

ORGANISING COMMITTEE.

At a meeting held on the 17th inst. for the purpose of appointing a committee for the general supervision and management of the forthcoming bazaar, H. E. Tang Siu Chik, formerly governor of Kwachow, was elected president; Mr. Young Siu Chuen, H. E. Cheung Pal, Mr. Chen Tung Liang Cheng, Moses Su Pak Kang, Kong Kung Yao, and Yik San Ching vice-presidents. In all about fifty gentlemen were nominated to the organising committee.

PICTURE EXHIBITION.

For five days, from the 24th to the 29th inst., there will be an exhibition of pictures only, offered by a certain society, for sale at H. K. Po Street, Canton, and at the Ho Tong Monastery, Honan; the proceeds realised from this will be all devoted in aid of the flood sufferers.

Mr. Kishimoto, of Oita, some time ago purchased the s.s. *Tarir*, (4,500 tons), for the purpose of converting the steamer into a floating store in Hokkaido waters. He now contemplates taking the steamer to Hakodate towards the end of this month, and will commence business as soon as a licence has been granted for the use of a certain area of water in the harbour.

LIEUT-COLONEL G. D. Chamber, C. M. G., Royal Garrison Artillery, has been appointed to the command of the Royal Garrison Artillery, at Hongkong, in succession to Colonel Kent, whose tenure recently expired. Lieutenant-Colonel Chamber has been a gunner officer for over 28 years and was promoted to his present rank in January, 1901. He served in the South African war, and had the onerous duty of commanding the Royal Artillery during the defence of Kimberley, and he subsequently commanded a mobile column, and saw considerable fighting in Cape Colony, Transvaal, and Orange River Colony (mentioned twice in despatches). C. M. G., Queen's medal with three clasps, King's medal with two clasps.

HO TSBU, a carpenter, was making tracks for the steamer *Fulmo* last evening to return to Canton, when he let fall a bundle which he was carrying. He did his best to conceal most of the stuff which lay scattered over the road, by hastily sweeping it up and replacing it in the bundle, but a sharp-eyed *tao* had seen a thing or three. No sooner had he seized the bundle and was about to move off than the *tao* seized him, and politely requested to be shown "the size of the cartridge he possessed." Ho, noting the bundle and showed the officer something like seventy-six rounds of ammunition. This morning, Ho appeared in the Police Court, charged with being in possession of ammunition without a permit. He pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to be fined (twice as much) and to be detained in jail for twenty-four hours.

A YOUTH named Chau Ki Fong pleaded guilty to the Police Court, to-day, to a charge of larceny, preferred against him by three men, Chau, it appears, resided with a number of men at 71, Des Voeux Road Central. During their absence yesterday he collected four pairs of trousers, a pair of binoculars, and a pair of socks, which he pawned. The police traced the missing goods to the pawnshop, and their recovery resulted in Chau's arrest. He pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to be fined (twice as much) and to be detained in jail for twenty-four hours.

On learning of the outbreak of the Boxer rebellion, the Foreign Legations and the British Consulate General and the British Consul General issued a circular to all the foreign residents in Hongkong, warning them to remain at their homes.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

HONGKONG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir.—A suggestion has appeared in print that money, rice and other forms of relief for the flood sufferers be forwarded to and distributed through the agencies of the missionary bodies in some of the affected districts. I think it does not require too keen a perception to discover the real motive underlying this sinister suggestion. It is clear to any ordinary practical mind acquainted with the character of the honest peasantry of China that the suggestion is as "fly" as it is worthy of the source whence it emanates. There can be no question that from whomsoever the starving thousands of the ignorant natives receive their relief, in money or in kind they will look upon the persons distributing them as their real benefactors. Despite all damning and damaging pictures drawn of the "heathen" to a credulous audience of hysterical women and benighted oil-ligies at afternoon church meetings at home, we who have spent the best part of our lives in the traditional and sometimes social intercourse with the Chinese estimate the character of these much-maligned people at its true worth. There is to them as much sentiment of genuine gratitude as there is in the Occidental. Should the missionaries be utilized as the instruments for, even the partial distribution of the funds, the Chinese benefiting by that relief, ignoring as they must from their very illiteracy the true origin of the benevolence, will attribute to missionary "real" the timely succour which they might receive. Hence would the missionary cause be espoused at the expense of many who have the least sympathy with the invasion of China by so-called Christian proselytising influences. I am one of those who emphatically denounce the unwarrantable and unjustifiable intrusion into the Chinese heart and home by the preachers of the tenets of Christianity. I say "preachers" advisedly; for in the whole band of mission workers the docrines of Christianity, as I understand the term, are observed in the letter and flagrantly violated in the spirit.

Any act calculated to ingratiate the missionaries with the Chinese as it is now sought in their interest by the extremely acute suggestion put forward by representatives of that body should be unhesitatingly exposed.

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Any act calculated to ingratiate the missionaries with the Chinese as it is now sought in their interest by the extremely acute suggestion put forward by representatives of that body should be unhesitatingly exposed.

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Telegrams.**"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH"**

SERVICE

SALE OF MORPHIA.

DRAFT LAW PREPARED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 21st July.

The Board of Law has drawn up a Bill for regulating the sale of morphia and its compounds.

EMPEROR KWANG-SU.

CONDITION IMPROVING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 21st July.

The Emperor is getting better.

CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

COMMISSIONER TO GERMANY RECALLED.

[By courtesy of the "Sheung Po."]

Peking, 21st July.

Yu Sok Mui has, for a second time, in a memorial to the Throne, denounced the scheme for the establishment of Constitutional Government.

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress Dowager and the Grand Councillors were so incensed with the tenor of the memorial, that they have resolved upon recalling him.

It has been decided to appoint another Commissioner to Germany in replacement of Yu Sok Mui.

Later.

It is proposed by the Imperial Government to refer the question for the institution of Constitutional Government within the Empire to the Viceroys and Governors of various provinces before coming to a final decision in the matter.

[Reuters.]

The Quebec Tercentenary.

London, 20th July.

The Quebec Tercentenary celebrations have practically begun.

The entire city is *en fête*, and ablaze with decorations.

Twelve thousand five hundred troops have arrived from all parts of the Dominion, and British and French squadrons, also an American battleship, are lying in the river.

The official guests include representatives of the families of Généraux Montcalm and Wolfe, also other French and British commanders.

The Balkans.

21st July.

The unrest in the army at Adrianople continues.

Groups of officers have telegraphed to the Sultan formulating their grievances, which include delay in promotion, arrears of pay, and delayed discharge.

France and Denmark.

President Fallières has arrived at Copenhagen on board the battleship *Vérité* escorted by the French squadron.

He was received by the King, Princes, and diplomats with whom he proceeded to the Royal palace.

Persia.

The *Times* correspondent at Tabriz writes that the Persian Royal infantry sent from Teheran to restore order in the town, left their rifles and uniforms at Tabriz and absconded en masse.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

GROCER'S ACCOUNTANT ARRESTED.

Ho King Wo, an accountant, was charged in the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. J. H. Kemp, with embezzling the sum of \$7,000, while in the employ of Chat Shun, the manager of the Hop Wo Loong firm, of 10, Lee Yuen Street. Defendant was also charged with making a false entry in the firm's cash book, but this was withdrawn. As far as this charge went defendant was alleged to have made the following entry in the cash book: "50 paid to Mr. Tso," which, if was stated, was incorrect.

Mr. Reginald Harding appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. G. E. Murrell for the defence.

It was stated that on the 15th June defendant collected a certain sum of money on behalf of his firm. According to the report he paid in 500 hundred dollars to the firm and is supposed to have kept the balance. This deficiency was detected when the books were examined. The case was remanded.

ALLEGED FRAUD.

MONEY-CHANGER'S FORKS ON TRIAL.

The last case on the calendar for this Criminal Session was heard in the Supreme Court, this morning.

There were two defendants in the case—Tong Nam and Ng Chiu—and they were charged with altering a banknote of five dollars denomination so as to make it represent \$100. The Attorney-General (Mr. W. Ross Davies K.C.) prosecuted. He was instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor), who was assisted by Mr. P. P. Hart, of Messrs. Bruton and Hart; Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. P. Sydenham Dixos, assisted by Mr. D. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Dixos, was for the defence.

The jury was composed of Messrs. L. Plummer (foreman), G. Beck, A. J. M. Thiessen, E. Humphreys, J. F. Miller, S. R. Ismail and C. Scott.

Immediately after the rest of the jurymen had been discharged the Attorney-General proceeded to present his case. He said that the defendants were before the Court charged with forgery, having altered a five dollar bill on the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China to represent \$100. The defendants were cashier and runner, respectively, of a money-changer's shop, trading as the Shiu Shing, of 116, Queen's Road Central. The principal was a man named Yung Po, who was the owner of a number of junks trading to Canton. On May 23rd Yung Po arrived in the Colony from Fukien in one of his junks, which was loaded with a cargo of salt. He had never been in Hongkong before and upon his arrival he went to the Fung Chuk Mei firm—the headquarters of one of his friends—to reside. The staff of firm consisted of the master and a son (Tse Hing), the latter being Yung Po's friend, and who was a very important witness in the case. Tse Hing assisted Yung Po to get the necessary papers from the Harbour Office, and on May 6th Yung Po set sail for Canton to dispose of his cargo of salt, returning on June 23rd, and anchored his junk off Yau-mui. While in Canton Yung Po purchased a draft for \$70 on the Shiu Shing money-changer's shop, in which the defendants were employed. This shop, the Attorney-General explained, had only started business recently.

On the morning of June 24th, Yung Po and his friend, Tse Hing, of the Fung Chuk Mei firm, went to the Shiu Shing to have the draft cashed. The Shiu Shing was located opposite the Central Market. There they found the defendants behind the counter. The draft was handed by Tse Hing to the first defendant.

At this stage the Attorney-General remarked that the post office was a stranger in the Colony, and as he could not speak the Cantonese dialect it was necessary for him to get somebody to speak for him. And that was the reason Tse Hing was engaged.

Continuing: When Tse Hing handed the first defendant the draft, the latter got out a bundle of notes, counted out the amount to be paid over, handed the money over to the second defendant to check, and finally the amount was given to Tse Hing, who counted it, and finding same correct, took his departure. On examining the notes Tse Hing, who could not read English figures, was entirely guided by the Chinese characters. The note in question was a five dollar note on the Chartered Bank, and was so altered as to represent \$100. Looking at the front of the note the figures "5" & "0" appeared quite plainly, but at the back the word "Five" showed out quite clearly. The Chinese characters, however, on both sides of the note were altered to "100". Tse Hing, when he was called, would inform the jury that when he examined the note he was guided by the Chinese characters which he took to be "100".

Returning to the Fung Chuk Mei, Tse Hing remembered that a few days previously a letter and a telegram had arrived for the prosecutor and these he handed over, apologising to the prosecutor for his forgetfulness. The letter and the telegram were from Fukien, advising the prosecutor to "return at once to purchase another cargo of salt". It was therefore necessary for prosecutor to change all the money he had into Cantonese silver, as the part which he was giving banknotes were not recognised. Between three and four o'clock on the same day, Tse Hing proceeded to get the \$70, which he had received the morning from the Shiu Shing money-changer's, changed into silver. He took with him a crock to carry back the coin. He first of all went to the Yau Kee shop, opposite the Fung Chuk Mei, and handed to the accountant the notes, having already arranged about the premium. The accountant immediately saw the forged in the \$100 bill. To make a long story short, Tse Hing visited several other money-changer's shops along the line and at each the forged bill was detected.

Finally, he went to the Shiu Shing—the shop where he had received the money—and questioned the first defendant, who denied handing over any \$100 bill that morning. No 2 defendant was called, and he alleged that the \$100 bill which was given out that morning was Hongkong Bank note, and not a Chartered Bank one. A dispute took place, a large crowd collected, and a *lukong* who appeared on the scene arrested Tse Hing, requesting the defendants to follow him. After making some inquiries Inspector Ritchie released Tse Hing from custody, and caused the arrest of the defendants.

If Tse Hing was the guilty party, or was aware that he possessed a forged note, it was inconceivable that he should have gone to three shops in the same day to try and pass the note, when he knew it would be detected, the Attorney-General remarked. His course would have been to pass the bill on some person who did not know much about banknotes. The forgery was very cleverly done as to deceive Chinese as well as English, but from an English point of view it was very clearly as the word "Five" appeared in four different places on the back of

the note. If the jury believed the evidence the prosecution would adduce evidence which would go to show that the defendants knew banknotes well, as they were handling them every day—then the jury should draw their own deduction—that the defendants passed the note knowing it was a forgery.

Among the witnesses called for the prosecution was Mr. F. S. Aller, sub-accountant of the Chartered bank, who prosecuted the note a forged.

The case was still proceeding when our representative left the Court.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 21st July.

The Viceroy has deputed Taotai Wei Han, together with Prefect Chan Pak Hau, to proceed to Amak with the duty of negotiating with the Amak Government for the settlement of the cases in which certain French subjects were alleged to have sustained damages during the recent abortive rising in Yinchow, and to conduct special negotiations regarding the refuge obtained by Chinese rioters within French territory, and also other local matters pending between the two Governments. Taotai Wei Han will leave here for his destination day after tomorrow.

FRENCH CONSUL'S VISIT.

Yesterday, the French Consul at Canton, Monsieur J. Beauvais, paid an official call on the Viceroy, and the latter this morning proceeded to the Shamian to return the visit.

EXPLOSION AT THE POWDER MAGAZINE.

On the 15th instant at 2 p.m. owing to the excessive heat, the thermometer registering at the time 97 degrees, a bucket of smokeless gunpowder, some 50 pounds in weight, stored in the Wing Chai magazine, outside the Eastern gate, exploded. A large portion of the roof of the magazine was blown away, but fortunately no other serious damage was done, as no other bucket of powder exploded.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

On learning of the appointment of U. E. Chang Chih Tung as superintendent of the Canton-Hankow Railway Co., the Canton people became much exercised, as they fear that there may be, in future, the possibility of the company being placed under official control instead of its being a commercial undertaking as heretofore.

RICE-SALE.

The daily proceeds realised from the sale of rice in the four sheds on the day from the 16th day to the 19th day of this moon were as follows:

East	West	Honam	Wongaba
shed.	shed.	shed.	shed.
16th \$1,310	\$1,493	\$1,562	\$ 593
17th 2,530	1,66	1,504	1,102
18th 2,791	1,70	1,474	1,322
19th 1,908	1,56	1,512	805

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

On the 19th inst., in the afternoon, a woman was knocked down and killed almost instantaneously by a train at Wongaba.

THE JAPANESE BOYCOTT.

SUGGESTED RETURN OF "TATSU MARU" MONEY.

MR. ASANO ON THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

PRESIDENCY OF THE T. K. K.

NO ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

THE CHINESE OPIUM SMOKER.

When the smoker is so enslaved by the drug that he has lost his earning power, he will sell anything he has to buy the stuff. He sells his bangles, his pictures, his furniture. He tears his house to pieces, sells the tiles of his roof, the bricks of his walls. And at last he crawls out on the highway and prostrates himself, whining, chattering, praying that a few copper-cash be thrown to him.—Mr. Samuel Merwin, in *St. George's Review*.

Everybody has seen those thousands of prostrate gentlemen, formerly patrons of the fine arts and collectors of old China, crawling impudently on their tummies along North Bridge Road and all round the Esplanade who are, according to Samuel, the common feature in the Singapore landscape. In China proper they swarm and there is a glut of pictures and bangles in all the pawn shops of the Celestial Empire.—*Singapore Free Press*.

CHINESE AMAH-BARRA.

THE POTENCY OF THE PROTECTION ACCORDED BRITISH SUBJECTS AND THE HELPLESSNESS OF THE INCOMING CHINESE WAS STUNNINGLY ILLUSTRATED LAST MONTH AT SAN FRANCISCO WHEN TWO WEALTHY FAMILIES LANDED IN THE CITY FROM THE MONGOLIA, ONE BRINGING A CHINESE SERVANT AND THE OTHER AN INDIAN SERVANT. THE BIG MAN WITH THE TURBAN WAS GIVEN GREAT ATTENTION TO THE COMPANION-IN-WAY; THE CHINESE SERVING WOMAN WAS HELD IN DURANCE UNTIL THE FAMILY WITH WHOM SHE SERVED PUT UP A \$10,000 BOND GUARANTEEING HER RETURN TO THE VESSEL.

Mrs. T. F. Cobb and Mrs. Arthur Bassett, two wealthy and influential women of Shanghai, brought Ah Woo on the Mongolia because of some illness in the family. The Chinese woman was an old and trusted servant in the household, and her ministrations were most beneficial. When the federal officials boarded the steamer Ah Woo was told that she could not accompany her mistress to the Stewart Hotel, where they had engaged rooms. Mrs. Cobb was much incensed. Arrangements quickly were made whereby Ah Woo might go ashore if a bond of \$10,000 was put up guaranteeing her return to the ship. Mrs. Cobb put up the bond.

J. A. McDowell, a wealthy tobacco planter of Philadelphia, brought with him a Hindoo servant. The McDowells engaged apartments at the Fairmont. The Hindoo landed without the least qualms. In bright turbans and white varicoloured silks, sahur about his waist he roamed through the lobby of the hotel,毫不 adoring occidental refinement. He dined on the best the imported chefs of the famous hotel could provide. He will journey on to Philadelphia with his plutocrat master. Ah Woo was last night returned to the Mongolia.

The president of the Tyo Kisei Kai-sha expressed his satisfaction at the nomination of Tsoi for President. He had seen Tsoi on the occasion of the latter's visit to Japan, and said that the retiring Secretary of War was more popular than any other American public man among the Japanese. He predicted that the relations of the United States and Japan would improve steadily, and that the competition for the trade of the East and the carriage traffic of the Pacific would be conducted along friendly lines, with no consideration of difference of nationality involved.

The Japanese Government called together at Yokohama the leading Chinese merchants doing business in Japan. Japan's proposed plan was to give these merchants a sum of money equal to the indemnity exacted from China for the seizure of the *Tatsu Maru* and Japan's plan for doing this and saving its face is beautifully oriental.

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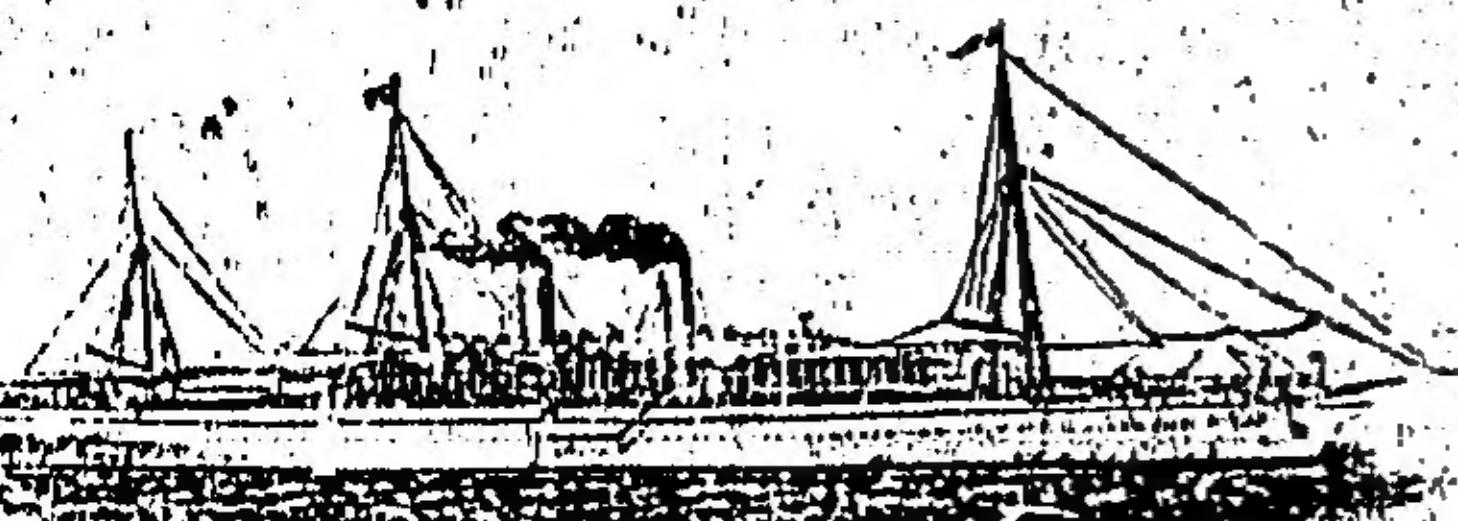
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R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY July 25th Aug. 1st
"GLENFARG"	3,700	SATURDAY, Aug. 8th Sept. 6th
"EMPEROR OF INDIA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Aug. 15th Sept. 5th
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN"	6,000	SATURDAY, Sept. 5th Sept. 26th
"LENNOX"	3,700	FRIDAY, Sept. 11th Oct. 12th
"EMPEROR OF CHINA"	6,000	SATURDAY, Sept. 26th Oct. 17th
"MONTEAGLE"	6,163	SATURDAY, Oct. 3rd Oct. 29th

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For	Steamship	On
SGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	NAMSUNG*	THURSDAY, 23rd July, Noon.
TIENTSIN via SWATOW, TSING-TAU and CHEFOO.	CHIPSHING*	FRIDAY, 24th July, Noon.
MANILA	YUENSANG*	FRIDAY, 24th July, 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG I	TUESDAY, 28th July, Noon.
MANILA	LOONSANG	FRIDAY, 31st July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	FOOKSANG*	FRIDAY, 14th August, Noon.

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These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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Telephone No. 61, Hongkong, 23rd July, 1908.

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"KWANGSHI"	23rd July, 4 P.M.
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	27th
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"HUEPH"	28th daylight
CEBU & ILOIO	"KAI FONG"	29th 10 A.M.
TSINGTAU & NEWCHWANG	"NANCHANG"	29th 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY	"TAI YUAN"	3d Aug.

MANILA and TIENTSIN STEAMERS have superior Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Saloon rooms and Dining Saloon.

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CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 25th July, at Noon.
RUBI	2540	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 1st August, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHewan Tomes & Co.,

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 18th July, 1908.

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THE Co.'s Newly Built Passenger Steamer

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S.S. "MONTROSE".

On 11th August, 1908.

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Hongkong, 14th July, 1908.

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

[666]

Hongkong, 20th July, 1908.

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

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[666]

Hongkong, 21st July, 1908.

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Hongkong, 25th July, 1908.

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DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

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Hongkong, 26th July, 1908.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

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Hongkong, 27th July, 1908.

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"PERSISTENT" CHINESE POISONERS.**AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT EXPLAINED.**

Mr. Holt, having asked whether the statement contained in the report of the Committee of Public Accounts, that "the Chinese persist in poisoning European clerks of the works employed on the construction of the gao at Ichang," is correct, Mr. Harcourt, in a printed reply, states that two clerks of works have been poisoned—one native and one European. The native died but the European survived. He adds that similar trouble has not been experienced at any other place in China.

COMMERCIAL.**TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.**

Selling.	Buying.
London—Bank T.T.	19/9/16
"Do. demand	1/9/1
"Do. 4 months' sight	1/9/1
France—Bank T.T.	2/3/1
America—Bank T.T.	4/3/1
Germany—Bank T.T.	1/8/1
India T.T.	1/8/1
"Do. demand	1/8/1
Shanghai—Bank T.T.	7/8/1
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H. K. Sico	7/7/1
Japan—Bank T.T.	8/8/1
Java—Bank T.T.	1/8/1

SELLING.

London—Bank T.T.

"Do. demand

"Do. 4 months' sight

France—Bank T.T.

America—Bank T.T.

Germany—Bank T.T.

India T.T.

"Do. demand

Shanghai—Bank T.T.

Singapore—Bank T.T. per H. K. Sico

Japan—Bank T.T.

Java—Bank T.T.

BUYING.

4 months' sight L/C.

6 months' sight L/C.

30 days' sight San Francisco & New York.

4 months' sight do.

30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne.

4 months' sight France.

6 months' sight Germany.

Bar Silver.

Bank of England rate.

Sovereign.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.**MAIL.**

Canadian (*Empress of China*) 24th inst.

American (*Mongolia*) 28th inst.

German (*Prins Regent Luitpold*) 28th inst.

The Boston S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Savaria* arrived at Manila on 17th inst.

The Boston S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Kumeric* arrived at Tacoma yesterday.

The H. A. L. s.s. *Istra* left Foochow on 21st inst. at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on 23rd inst. a.m.

The Apcer Co.'s s.s. *G. Apcer* from Yokohama and Kobe, left Moji this afternoon, and may be expected here on 23rd inst. at noon.

The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of China* arrived at Shanghai at 8 p.m. on 21st inst., and leaves again at 1:30 a.m. Wednesday, for Hongkong, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m. on 24th inst.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 22nd at 12:15 p.—The barometer has fallen slightly over S. China, Formosa, and the Philippines.

The depression was lying to the South of the Loochoo yesterday afternoon.

Pressure remains low over N. China. It is highest over the S. part of the China Sea.

Fresh monsoon may be expected in the Formosa Channel and the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.47 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood; S.W. winds, fresh; equally, thunder showers.

2.—Formosa Channel; S.W. winds, fresh.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamock, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

Shipping.**ARRIVALS.**

Ichang, Br. s.s. 1,218, L. Jones, 21st July.—Canton 21st July, Gen.—B. & S.

Telemachus, Br. s.s. 1,47, J. Williamson, 22nd July.—Siagon 17th July, Gen.—W. Fat Shing & Co.

Hatching, Br. s.s. 1,276, W. C. Passmore, 22nd July.—Penang 19th July, Amoy 20th, and Swatow 21st; Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Shoabing, Br. s.s. 1,107, W. McIntosh, 22nd July.—Shanghai 11th July, Gen.—B. & S.

Silvia, Ger. s.s. 6,606, F. Jaeger, 22nd July.—Singapore 15th July, Gen.—H. A. L.

Hongkong, Fr. s.s. 4,41, A. Cornelissen, 22nd July.—Haiphong and Hoihow 21st July, Gen.—A. R. M.

Delta, Br. s.s. 4,720, R. W. 12, Snow, 22nd July.—Bombay and Singapore 18th July, Gen. and Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Gilbert, for Kwong-chow-wan, for Shanghai.

Stocking, for Canton.

Bankroll, for Nagasaki.

Shoehorn, for Swatow.

Departures July 22.

Sado Maru, for Singapore.

Deputation, for Shanghai.

Shoehorn, for Swatow.

Yutan Maru, for Sourabaya.

Chaitow, for Swatow.

Hallan, for Hoihow.

Nishon Maru, for Yokohama.

Besshi, for Shanghai.

Besshi, for Shanghai.

Seurin, for Saigon.

Zhangzhou, for Canton.

PASSAGERS ARRIVED.

Par Telemachus, from Saigon 17th Chinese.

Par Telemachus, from Coast Ports—Macao.

China and Laos, and 100 Chinese.

Passengers departed.

Per *Sabana Meru*, for Seattle, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Chao Yu-Ton, and 2 children, Massa, S. Toyoshima, Goto, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hancock, Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Thomson and child, Little, & Co., Chapman, Messa, A. R. Johnston, Fung, Jun. Ping, H. R. Mandison, Inouye, Misaki, Fujimatsu and T. Mishima.

Per *Cadiz Maru*, for London, &c.—Mr. M. Hinemura, Mr. and Mrs. D. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Newbold, Major McCarthy, Mrs. R. Round, Mr. T. Hobl, Capt. and Mrs. O. Ito, Mr. T. Sasaki, Mr. and Mrs. Blain, Mrs. Drew, a child and servant, Lieut. Sakurai, Mrs. T. Furukawa, N. Ueda, T. Ieda, T. Kono, T. Hoang, Chan Chio Tong, N. M. Mohalek, G. Hirata, I. Yamamoto, H. Nomura, S. Hayashi, Chan Tack, H. Ho Pui Ting, Mrs. K. Nomura, Mrs. Lau Shi, and Mrs. T. Ogawa and child.

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Intimations.

SHARE QUOTATIONS

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS	NO. OF SHARES	VALUE	AID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	12,000	\$125	\$125	{ \$1,000,000 \$15,000,000 \$25,000,000	1,000,000	6 %	\$75 buyers London £80.10/-
National Bank of China, Limited	10,025	67	66	{ \$4,029 \$15,000	110,029	5 %	\$10
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$150	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$10,000 \$40,000 \$125,000	none	20 %	\$220
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$125	\$5	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000 \$100,000 \$125,000	Tls. 304,424	6 %	Tls. 771
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$150	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$102,428 \$119,695 \$27,619	\$2,560.01	Final of 1/- making \$4 for 1/6 and Interim of 1/- in 1907	\$70 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,032 \$100,157	\$591,763	1/- and bonus \$1 for 1906	\$160
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	\$100	\$10	{ \$1,000,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$72,432	2/- and bonus \$2 for 1906	\$95 buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$30	{ \$1,500,000 \$100,000 \$100,000	\$1,28,027	\$27 in 1906	\$115 buyers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$25	\$24	{ \$7,000 \$25,638 \$50,988	51,033	1/- in 1906	\$15
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	\$50	\$30	{ \$50,000	nil	2/- in 1906	\$38
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$75,000 \$75,379 \$200,000	16,437	1/- in 1906 making \$2 for all \$2/- for year ending 31.12.07	\$29
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	15	15	{ \$60,000 \$270,000	23,694	5/- for 1906 @ 1/4 3/2/- \$2.24 per share	\$24 buyers \$20 buyers
"do." do. (Deferred)	60,000	15	15	{ \$1,000,000	11,14,510	Final of Tls. 1/- making Tls. 3 for 1907	Tls. 454 buyers
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	200,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,000,000 \$400,000	17,13,570	Second Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 9 for a/c 1907)	Tls. 52 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	15	15	{ \$10,000 \$35,000 \$47,221	508	\$31.00 \$50.50 for year ending 31.12.07	4 % \$25. 31 % \$15
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,40,000	11,14,510	Final of 1/- making Tls. 3 for 1907	Tls. 454 buyers
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited	10,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,00,000 \$10,255	17,13,570	Final of Tls. 1/- making Tls. 3 for 1907	Tls. 454 buyers
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,00,000 \$32,538	Dr. 3270,371	8 for year ending 31.12.07	\$130
Liaon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,00,000 \$36,848	Dr. 3270,371	1/- in 1907 Tls. 1. (8 %) for year ending 31.12.07	\$22
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,00,000	Dr. 3270,371	8 for year ending 31.12.07	Tls. 95 sales
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	15	15	{ \$1,00,000 \$1,12,829	11,15,556	Interim of 1/- (No. 10 for account 1908)	Tls. 151 sales
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	10,000	15	15	{ \$1,00,000	11,15,556	5/- for 1/- = 48 cents	17 sales
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Pepwick (Gen.) & Co., Limited	18,000	\$15	\$5	{ \$5,601	\$3,726	81.75 for year ending 31.12.07	\$13
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	50	50	{ \$1,00,000 \$26,826	11,15,56	Final of 1/- making \$3 for 1907	\$48
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,00,000 \$1,69,171	14,14,442	Final of 1/- making \$3 for 1907	\$103
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,00,000	11,14,442	Final of 1/- making \$3 for 1907	Tls. 85 sales
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,69,257 \$12,500 \$125,000	11,14,442	Final of Tls. 9 making Tls. 17 for 1907	8 X Tls. 212 buyers
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Astro-Hotel Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,00,000	11,14,442	Tls. 6 for 1907	6 X Tls. 101 buyers
Astro-Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)	50,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,00,000	11,14,442	\$21 for year ending 31.12.07	112 X 119 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,00,000	11,14,442	\$1.60 for 1906	\$120 sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,00,000	11,14,442	Final of 1/- making \$3 for 1907	81 % 100 sellers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$1,00,000	11,14,442	Final of 1/- making \$3 for 1907	102 X 108 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,00,000	11,14,442	70 cents for 1907	61 % \$102
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,00,000	11,14,442	5/- for 1907	61 % \$20
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,00,000	11,14,442	Final of Tls. 3 and bonus of Tls. 2 making in all Tls. 1 for 1907	61 % Tls. 122 buyers
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,00,000	11,14,442	Final of \$2.10 making in all \$4.10 for year ending 31.12.07	81 % \$48
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,00,000	11,14,442	Tls. 2.5 for year ended 31.12.1907	4 % Tls. 61 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,00,000	11,14,442	50 cents for year ending 31.12.07	41 % \$11
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ \$1,00,000	11,14,442	Tls. 6 for year ended 30.9.06 (8 %)	Tls. 67 1/2 sellers
Laou-kuei-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,00,000	11,14,442	Tls. 8 for 1906	Tls. 85
Soy Choo Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,00,000	11,14,442	Tls. 10 for 1906	Tls. 242 sellers
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Mixture Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ \$1,299	1/3 per share for 1906	9 % \$71	
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ \$25,000	\$1.20 for 1907	11 % \$104	
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	60 cents for year ended 31.12.06	104	
"do." do. special shares	50,000	\$13	\$13	{ \$120,000	80 cents for 1907	81 % \$91	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000	80 cents for 1907	120	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	25,000	\$15	\$5	{ \$1,00,000	11/2 for year ending 31.12.07	61 % 100 sellers	
Great Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,00,000	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 % 100 sellers	
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,00,000	8 for year ending 28.2.8	8 % 100 sellers	
Hall & Holt, Limited	21,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	11 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 28.2.8	10 % 100 sellers	
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,00,000	11/2 for year ending 31.12.07	71 % 100 sellers	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,00,000	75 cents for 9 months ending 31.12.07	8 % 100 sellers	
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	63,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,00,000	Final of \$1.50 making in all \$1.50 for 1907	8 % 100 sellers	
Maastricht tot Mijne, Busch-en Landbouwexploitatie Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gd. 100	Gd. 100	{ \$1,00,000	Interim of 1/- for account 1908	8 % 100 sellers	
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,00,000	Interim of Tls. 10 for 2nd quarter	63 % 100 sellers	
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,00,000	80 cents on fully paid shares and 6 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 31.12.07	63 % \$14	
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ none	None	4 % \$8	
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited	24,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ \$1,00,000	Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1907	8 % Tls. 113 sellers	
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ \$1,00,000	Final of Tls. 9 making all Tls. 14 for 1907	15 % Tls. 93 sellers	
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited	16,350	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,00,000	Final of 37/6 making \$2/6 for 1907	Tls. 395 buyers	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$15	\$15	{ none	None	323	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$1,00,000	40 cents for year ending 31.12.07	56	
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ \$1,00,000	Tls. 6 for year ending 31.12.07	41 % Tls. 97 sellers	
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,00,000	50 cents for 1907	61 % \$13	
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$1,00,000	80 cents on 9,000 ord. shares and \$10.80 on 100 Founder shares for yr. end. 31.12.07	\$13	
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited	90,000</td						